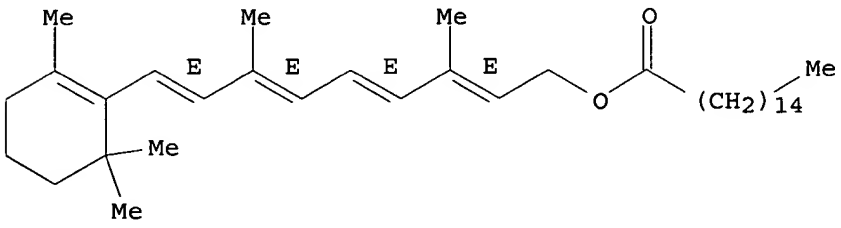
L2 ANSWER 2 OF 3 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
AN 1998:2481 CAPLUS
DN 128:119490
TI The flavonoid constituents of two Polypodium species (Calaguala) and their effect on the elastase release in human neutrophils
AU Vasaenge, Mervi; Liu, Boling; Welch, Christopher J.; Rolfsen, Wenche; Bohlin, Lars
CS Division Pharmacognosy, Department Pharmacy, Biomedical Center, Uppsala University, Uppsala, S-75123, Swed.
SO Planta Med. (1997), 63(6), 511-517
CODEN: PLMEAA; ISSN: 0032-0943
PB Georg Thieme Verlag
DT Journal
LA English
CC 63-4 (Pharmaceuticals)
Section cross-reference(s): 1
AB Five flavonoid compds. were isolated from 2 Polypodium species (P. decumanum and P. triseriale) with the common name Calaguala. Structure elucidation was carried out using different NMR techniques and revealed the presence of 1 new glycoside (kaempferol 3-O-.beta.-D-xylopyranosyl-(1-2)-.beta.-D-arabinopyranoside) (I), 2 known flavonoid glycosides, rutin and kaempferol 3-O-.alpha.-D-arabinopyranoside, the trimeric **proanthocyanidin**, selligueain, and the coumarinic acid deriv., melilotoside. The compds. were tested for their activity in platelet activating factor (PAF) induced exocytosis in human neutrophils but none of the compds. showed PAF specific activity. Instead, they showed more general effects on the neutrophil including inhibition of the spontaneous **elastase** release (melilotoside) and potentiation of the release induced by PAF I. Selligueain inhibited the proteolytic enzyme, **elastase** in vitro.
ST Polypodium flavonoid elastase release neutrophil
IT Absolute configuration
Molecular structure (natural product)
Neutrophil
Polypodium decumanum
Polypodium triseriale
(flavonoid constituents of 2 Polypodium species and their effect on the elastase release in human neutrophils)
IT Flavonoid glycosides
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BOC (Biological occurrence); PRP (Properties); PUR (Purification or recovery); BIOL (Biological study); OCCU (Occurrence); PREP (Preparation)
(flavonoid constituents of 2 Polypodium species and their effect on the elastase release in human neutrophils)
IT Natural products (pharmaceutical)
RL: BOC (Biological occurrence); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); OCCU (Occurrence); USES (Uses)
(flavonoid constituents of 2 Polypodium species and their effect on the elastase release in human neutrophils)
IT 153-18-4P, Rutin 618-67-7P, Melilotoside 152378-18-2P, Selligueain 201533-09-7P
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BOC (Biological occurrence); PRP (Properties); PUR (Purification or recovery); BIOL (Biological study); OCCU (Occurrence); PREP (Preparation)
(flavonoid constituents of 2 Polypodium species and their effect on the elastase release in human neutrophils)
IT 9004-06-2, Elastase
RL: BPR (Biological process); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(flavonoid constituents of 2 Polypodium species and their effect on the elastase release in human neutrophils)
IT 201533-08-6P
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BOC (Biological occurrence); PRP (Properties); PUR (Purification or recovery); BIOL (Biological study); OCCU (Occurrence); PREP (Preparation)
(flavonoid constituents of two Polypodium species (Calaguala) and their effect on the elastase release in human neutrophils)

L4 ANSWER 1 OF 1 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
RN 79-81-2 REGISTRY
CN Retinol, hexadecanoate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:
CN Retinol palmitate (6CI, 7CI)
CN Retinol, palmitate, all-trans- (8CI)
OTHER NAMES:
CN all-trans-Retinol palmitate
CN all-trans-Retinyl palmitate
CN all-trans-Vitamin A palmitate
CN Aquapalm
CN Aquasol A
CN Arovit
CN Arovit (Roche)
CN Axerophthol palmitate
CN Dispatabs Tabs
CN Lutavit A 500 Plus
CN Myvak
CN Myvax
CN Palmitic acid, ester with retinol
CN Retinyl palmitate
CN Testavol S
CN trans-Retinol palmitate
CN trans-Retinyl palmitate
CN **Vitamin A palmitate**
CN Vitazyme A
FS STEREOSEARCH
DR 7488-89-3, 37340-08-2, 108066-99-5
MF C36 H60 O2
CI COM
LC STN Files: ADISNEWS, AGRICOLA, ANABSTR, BEILSTEIN*, BIOBUSINESS, BIOSIS, BIOTECHNO, CA, CABA, CANCERLIT, CAOLD, CAPLUS, CBNB, CEN, CHEMCATS, CHEMLIST, CIN, CSCHEM, CSNB, DDFU, DETHERM*, DIOGENES, DRUGU, EMBASE, HSDB*, IFICDB, IFIPAT, IFIUDB, IPA, MEDLINE, MRCK*, MSDS-OHS, NAPRALERT, NIOSHTIC, PHARMASEARCH, PIRA, PROMT, RTECS*, TOXLIT, USPATFULL, VETU
(*File contains numerically searchable property data)
Other Sources: DSL**, EINECS**, TSCA**
(**Enter CHEMLIST File for up-to-date regulatory information)

Double bond geometry as shown.



L3 ANSWER 2 OF 4 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
AN 1999:607200 CAPLUS
DN 131:248103
TI Inhibition of granulocyte **elastase** activity by **caffeic acid** derivatives
AU Melzig, M. F.; Loser, B.; Lobitz, G. O.; Tamayo-Castillo, G.; Merfort, I.
CS Institute Pharmacy, Humboldt-Univ., Berlin, D-13086, Germany
SO Pharmazie (1999), 54(9), 712
CODEN: PHARAT; ISSN: 0031-7144
PB Govi-Verlag Pharmazeutischer Verlag
DT Journal
LA English
CC 63-4 (Pharmaceuticals)
Section cross-reference(s): 1, 11
AB **Elastase** isolated from human leukocytes was used in an in vitro assay and the inhibitory effect was detd. of the bornyl derivs. (-)-bornyl caffeate, (-)-bornyl ferulate, and (-)-bornyl p-coumarate (isolated from Verbesina turbacensis) in comparison to caffeic, ferulic, and p-coumaric acid. All bornyl derivs. inhibited **elastase** activity .gtoreq.50 .mu.mol/L. Ferulic acid and p-coumaric acid did not show an inhibitory potential whereas **caffeic acid** exhibited a strong inhibition (IC50 value of 16 .mu.g/mL=93 .mu.mol/L). (-)-Bornyl caffeate, the most active compd. (IC50 value of 0.5 .mu.g/mL=1.6 .mu.mol/L), seemed to be a powerful anti-inflammatory agent with a broad spectrum of action within the inflammatory process.
ST bornyl caffeate ferulate coumarate Verbesina antiinflammation; **elastase** inhibition bornyl caffeate ferulate coumarate
IT Anti-inflammatory agents
Verbesina turbacensis
(inhibition of granulocyte **elastase** activity by **caffeic acid** derivs.)
IT Natural products
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BOC (Biological occurrence); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); OCCU (Occurrence); USES (Uses)
(inhibition of granulocyte **elastase** activity by **caffeic acid** derivs.)
IT 331-39-5, **Caffeic acid** 55511-07-4, (-)-Bornyl ferulate 55511-08-5, (-)-Bornyl p-coumarate 66148-54-7
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BOC (Biological occurrence); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); OCCU (Occurrence); USES (Uses)
(inhibition of granulocyte **elastase** activity by **caffeic acid** derivs.)
IT 9004-06-2, **Elastase**
RL: BOC (Biological occurrence); BIOL (Biological study); OCCU (Occurrence)
(inhibition of granulocyte **elastase** activity by **caffeic acid** derivs.)
RE.CNT 7

L3 ANSWER 3 OF 4 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
AN 1996:724318 CAPLUS
DN 125:338732
TI Novel cosmetic or dermatological compositions
IN Heusele, Catherine; Le Blay, Jacques
PA Fr.
SO PCT Int. Appl., 25 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
IC A61K007-00
CC 62-4 (Essential Oils and Cosmetics)
Section cross-reference(s): 63
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 9628008	A2	19960919	WO 1996-FR811	19960530
	WO 9628008	A3	19970313		
	W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, HU, IS, JP, KE, KG				
	RW: KE, LS, MW, SD, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG				
	FR 2746316	A1	19970926	FR 1996-3402	19960319
	FR 2746316	B1	19980612		
	AU 9662277	A1	19961002	AU 1996-62277	19960530
PRAI	FR 1996-3402		19960319		
	WO 1996-FR811		19960530		

AB Novel compns. for controlling skin ageing and/or increasing skin elasticity and for cosmetic or dermatol. uses are disclosed. The compns. include 2 active principles of which one affects the formation of Amadori products, while the other inhibits **elastase** activity. Thus, a cosmetic compn. was prepd. in 4 phases. The 1st phase compn. contained mixt. of oil esters 34.9, nonionic surfactant 1, stearic acid 3.1, .gamma.-orizanol, silicone oil 0.8, vitamin E esters 1.2, and antioxidants 0.01%. The 2nd phase compn. was prepd. from glycol 2.5, anionic surfactant 0.15, Carbomer 0.6, water 38.065, triethanolamine 2.6, and lactic acid 0.55%. The 3rd phase compn. consisted of sodium hyaluronate 0.125, plant exts. 1, Equisetum ext. 0.6 and water 10%. The 4th phase compn. contained a purified ext. contg. soy proteins 1, vitamin A palmitate 0.15, perfume 0.5, and preservatives 0.65%. The effect of the compn. on the skin aging and elasticity was demonstrated.

ST cosmetic skin **elastase** inhibitor; Amadori compd cosmetic skin

IT Cosmetics
(cosmetic compns. contg. **elastase** inhibitors and Amadori products-affecting compds.)

IT Amino acids, biological studies
Anthocyanins
Ceramides
Fatty acids, biological studies
Ginkgo biloba
Hydrocotyle asiatica
Mucopolysaccharides, biological studies
Peptides, biological studies
Tannins
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(cosmetic compns. contg. **elastase** inhibitors and Amadori products-affecting compds.)

IT Algae
Soybean
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(exts.; cosmetic compns. contg. **elastase** inhibitors and Amadori products-affecting compds.)

IT Tea (Camellia sinensis)
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(green; cosmetic compns. contg. **elastase** inhibitors and

Amadori products-affecting compds.)

IT Procyanidins
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(oligomers; cosmetic compns. contg. **elastase** inhibitors and Amadori products-affecting compds.)

IT Carbohydrates and Sugars, biological studies
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(Amadori compds., cosmetic compns. contg. **elastase** inhibitors and Amadori products-affecting compds.)

IT Skin, disease
(aging, cosmetic compns. contg. **elastase** inhibitors and Amadori products-affecting compds.)

IT Alcohols, biological studies
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(polyhydric, cosmetic compns. contg. **elastase** inhibitors and Amadori products-affecting compds.)

IT Polysaccharides, biological studies
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(sulfates, cosmetic compns. contg. **elastase** inhibitors and Amadori products-affecting compds.)

IT 50-81-7, Ascorbic acid, biological studies 56-87-1, L-Lysine, biological studies 57-13-6, Urea, biological studies 57-88-5, Cholesterol, biological studies 59-43-8, Vitamin B1, biological studies 62-56-6, Thiourea, biological studies 69-65-8, D-Mannitol 70-18-8, Glutathione, biological studies 71-00-1, Histidine, biological studies 74-79-3, Arginine, biological studies 97-59-6, Allantoin 331-39-5, **Caffeic acid** 1135-24-6, Ferulic acid 1406-18-4, Vitamin E 1406-18-4D, Vitamin E, esters 3483-12-3, Dithiothreitol 7440-66-6D, Zinc, salts 7675-83-4 8059-24-3, Vitamin B6 9001-48-3, Glutathione reductase 9004-61-9, Hyaluronic acid 9041-22-9D, .beta.-Glucan, derivs. 9041-92-3, .alpha.1-Antitrypsin 9054-89-1, Superoxide dismutase 30657-38-6 56265-06-6
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(cosmetic compns. contg. **elastase** inhibitors and Amadori products-affecting compds.)

IT 9004-06-2, **Elastase**
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(inhibitors; cosmetic compns. contg. **elastase** inhibitors and Amadori products-affecting compds.)

L2 ANSWER 2 OF 3 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

AB . . . revealed the presence of 1 new glycoside (kaempferol 3-O-.beta.-D-xylopyranosyl-(1-2)-.beta.-D-arabinopyranoside) (I), 2 known flavonoid glycosides, rutin and kaempferol 3-O-.alpha.-D-arabinopyranoside, the trimeric **proanthocyanidin**, selligueain, and the coumarinic acid deriv., melilotoside. The compds. were tested for their activity in platelet activating factor (PAF) induced. . . the compds. showed PAF specific activity. Instead, they showed more general effects on the neutrophil including inhibition of the spontaneous **elastase** release (melilotoside) and potentiation of the release induced by PAF I. Selligueain inhibited the proteolytic enzyme, **elastase** in vitro.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:2481 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 128:119490

TITLE: The flavonoid constituents of two Polypodium species (Calaguala) and their effect on the elastase release in human neutrophils

AUTHOR(S): Vasaenge, Mervi; Liu, Boling; Welch, Christopher J.; Rolfsen, Wenche; Bohlin, Lars

CORPORATE SOURCE: Division Pharmacognosy, Department Pharmacy, Biomedical Center, Uppsala University, Uppsala, S-75123, Swed.

SOURCE: Planta Med. (1997), 63(6), 511-517
CODEN: PLMEAA; ISSN: 0032-0943

PUBLISHER: Georg Thieme Verlag

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

present in about 0.05 to 5 weight percent and the vitamin E source is vitamin E succinate present in about 1 to 30 weight percent.

12. The pharmaceutical composition of claim 1, further comprising at least one amino acid component, a magnesium component, a selenium component, and biotin in an amount sufficient to facilitate repair of skin damaged by **acne**.

13. The pharmaceutical composition of claim 12, wherein the amino acid component comprises L-lysine and L-proline, the magnesium component comprises magnesium oxide, and the selenium component comprises selenium complexed to an amino acid.

14. The pharmaceutical composition of claim 13, wherein the L-lysine is L-lysine hydrochloride, L-lysine and L-proline are together present in an amount from about 1 to 30 weight percent, magnesium oxide is present in about 1 to 20 weight percent, the selenium component is L-selenomethionine present in about 0.05 to 10 weight percent, and biotin is present in about 0.01 to 5 weight percent of the pharmaceutical composition.

15. A method for conditioning skin cells in a patient which comprises administering: an **acne** reduction component comprising at least one of a zinc compound or a Vitamin A compound; at least one of burdock root, yellow dock root, or a catechin-based composition in an amount sufficient to facilitate maintenance of skin cells; and a skin cell conditioning component comprising a transition metal other than zinc, said components administered in an amount therapeutically effective to regulate the keratin and sebum production of the skin cells and to reduce the redness and blemishes associated with **acne**.

16. The method of claim 15, wherein the composition is administered orally.

17. The method of claim 16, wherein the composition is administered as a tablet or capsule comprising about 1 mg to 2,500 mg of composition.

18. The method of claim 17, wherein the tablet or capsule comprises about 400 mg to 2,000 mg of composition.

19. The method of claim 18, wherein the tablet or capsule comprises about 800 mg to 1,600 mg of composition.

20. The method of claim 16, wherein the composition is administered in conjunction with concurrent or subsequent treatment by at least an additional pharmaceutical composition used to treat **acne** or condition the skin.

21. The method of claim 20, wherein the additional pharmaceutical composition is: a **topical** application comprising at least one of: alcohol, benzoyl peroxide, erythromycin, clindamycin, tretinoin, vitamin E, and vitamin A or its derivatives; or an **oral** application comprising at least one of: erythromycin, **tetracycline**, isotretinoin, vitamin C, vitamin D, chaparral, dandelion root, licorice root, echinacea, kelp, cayenne, sassafras, elder flowers, pantothenic acid, para-aminobenzoic acid, biotin, choline, inositol, folic acid, calcium, magnesium, potassium and Vitamin A derivatives.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:121419 USPATFULL
TITLE: Pharmaceutical compositions and methods for treating **acne**
INVENTOR(S): Murad, Howard, 4316 Marina City Dr., Marina del Rey, CA, United States 90292

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5962517		19991005

APPLICATION INFO.: US 1998-16800 19980130 (9)

L3 ANSWER 2 OF 4 USPATFULL

CLM What is claimed is:

1. A pharmaceutical composition for the treatment of **acne** comprising: an **acne** reduction component comprising at least one of a zinc compound in an amount greater than 15 mg to about 96 mg or a Vitamin A source in an amount sufficient to reduce the redness and blemishes associated with **acne**; at least one of burdock root yellow dock root, or a catechin-based composition in an amount sufficient to facilitate maintenance of skin cells; and a skin cell conditioning component comprising a transition metal other than zinc in an amount sufficient to properly regulate the keratin and sebum production of the skin cells to inhibit the appearance of **acne** .

2. The pharmaceutical composition of claim 1, wherein the transition metal is in the form of a transition metal complex.

3. The pharmaceutical composition of claim 2, wherein the transition metal complex comprises a transition metal complexed to a nitrogen containing aromatic compound.

4. The pharmaceutical composition of claim 3, wherein the transition metal is selected from Group IVB. Group VB, Group VIB, Group VIIB, or a mixture thereof and the complex is present in about 0.001 to 5 weight percent of the pharmaceutical composition.

5. The pharmaceutical composition of claim 1, wherein the **acne** reduction component further comprises a carotenoid component, a vitamin B.sub.6 source, or both.

6. The pharmaceutical composition of claim 5, wherein the vitamin A source comprises vitamin A complexed with an acetate or palmitate, the carotenoid component comprises beta-carotene, the vitamin B.sub.6 source comprises a pyridoxine, and the zinc component comprises zinc complexed with ascorbic acid or ascorbate.

7. The pharmaceutical composition of claim 6, wherein the vitamin A source is vitamin A palmitate present in about 0.005 to 5 weight percent, beta-carotene is present in about 0.1 to 10 weight percent, the pyridoxine is pyridoxine hydrochloride present in about 0.2 to 20 weight percent, and the zinc component is zinc ascorbate present in about 0.1 to 25 weight percent of the pharmaceutical composition.

8. The pharmaceutical composition of claim 1, wherein the composition further comprises a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier or excipient.

9. The pharmaceutical composition of claim 1, further comprising at least one of a vitamin C source, horsetail extract, a vitamin B.sub.1 source, a vitamin B.sub.2 source, a vitamin B.sub.3 source, a vitamin B.sub.5 source, and a vitamin E source, all in an amount sufficient to facilitate maintenance of skin cells.

10. The pharmaceutical composition of claim 9, wherein the vitamin C source comprises ascorbic acid or ascorbate, the catechin-based composition comprises a proanthanol or proanthocyanidin, the vitamin B.sub.1 source comprises thiamin, the vitamin B.sub.2 source comprises riboflavin, the vitamin B.sub.3 source comprises niacinamide, the vitamin B.sub.5 source comprises pantothenic acid, and the vitamin E source comprises a sulfate or succinate vitamin E complex.

11. The pharmaceutical composition of claim 10, wherein the vitamin C source is calcium ascorbate present in about 1 to 30 weight percent, the burdock root is present in about 1 to 30 weight percent, the yellow dock root is present in about 1 to 30 weight percent, the horsetail extract is present in about 1 to 20 weight percent, the catechin-based composition is proanthocyanidin present in about 0.1 to 15 weight percent, the niacinamide is present in about 0.05 to 5 weight percent, the pantothenic acid is present in about 0.05 to 5 weight percent, the riboflavin is present in about 0.05 to 5 weight percent, the thiamin is

L22 ANSWER 4 OF 17 USPATFULL

CLM What is claimed is:

1. A method for the treatment or for the prophylactic treatment of hyperreactive skin predisposed to dermatitis, deficient, hypoactive skin or dermatoses which comprise applying to said skin an effective amount of a composition comprising one or more flavonoids, and a) one or more cinnamic acids b) one or more compounds selected from the group consisting of: an antioxidant; an endogenous energy metabolism; an endogenous enzymatic antioxidant system or a synthetic derivative thereof (mimics); an antimicrobial action system; an antiviral action system; or both.

2. The method according to claim 1, wherein the flavonoid in the composition is selected from the group consisting of quercitin, rutin, chrysin, kaempferol, myricetin, rhamnetin, apigenin, luteolin, naringin, hesperidin, naringenin, hesperitin, morin, phloridzin, diosmin, fisetin, vitexin, neohesperidin dihydrochalcone, flavone, glucosylrutin and **genistein**, alpha-glucosylrutin, alpha-glucosylmyrictrin, alpha-glucosylisoquercitrinitrin and alpha-glucosylquercitrin, alpha-glucosylmyrictrin, alpha-glucosylisoquercitrinitrin and alpha-glucosylquercitrin.

3. The method according to claim 1, wherein the composition comprises one or more flavonoids and one or more cinnamic acid derivatives.

4. The method according to claim 1, wherein the composition comprises one or more cinnamic acid derivatives and the cinnamic acid derivative is a hydroxycinnamic acid.

5. The method according to claim 1, wherein the composition comprises one or more cinnamic acid derivatives wherein the cinnamic acid derivative is of the formula ##STR8## and/or of the formula ##STR9## wherein the groups X, Y and R independently of one another are H or branched or unbranched alkyl having 1-18 C atoms.

6. The method according to claim 1, wherein the composition contains caffeic acid, ferulic acid or both.

7. The method according to claim 3, wherein the flavonoid in the composition is alpha-glucosylrutin and the composition contains ferulic acid.

ACCESSION NUMBER:	2001:14517 USPATFULL
TITLE:	Agents acting against hyperreactive and hypoactive, deficient skin conditions and manifest dermatitides
INVENTOR(S):	Lanzendorfer, Ghita, Hamburg, Germany, Federal Republic of Stab, Franz, Echem, Germany, Federal Republic of Untiedt, Sven, Hamburg, Germany, Federal Republic of
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):	Beiersdorf AG, Hamburg, Germany, Federal Republic of (non-U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6180662	B1	20010130
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1999-306067		19990506 (9)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Division of Ser. No. US 1997-849523, filed on 18 Sep 1997, now patented, Pat. No. US 5952373		

	NUMBER	DATE

CLM What is claimed is:

1. A method for the treatment or for the prophylactic treatment of hyperreactive skin predisposed to dermatitis, deficient, hypoactive skin or dermatoses which comprise applying to said skin an effective amount of a composition comprising one or more flavonoids and a) one or more cinnamic acids b) one or more compounds selected from the group consisting of: an antioxidant; an endogenous energy metabolism; an endogenous enzymatic antioxidant system or a synthetic derivative thereof (mimics); an antimicrobial action system; an antiviral action system; or both.

2. The method according to claim 1, wherein the flavonoid in the composition is selected from the group consisting of quercitin, rutin, chrysin, kaempferol, myricetin, rhamnetin, apigenin, luteolin, naringin, hesperidin, naringenin, hesperitin, morin, phloridzin, diosmin, fisetin, vitexin, neohesperidin dihydrochalcone, flavone, glucosylrutin and **genistein**, alpha-glucosylrutin, alpha-glucosylmyrictrin, alpha-glucosylisoquercitrinitrin and alpha-glucosylquercitrin, alpha-glucosylmyrictrin, alpha-glucosylisoquercitrinitrin and alpha-glucosylquercitrin.

3. The method according to claim 1, wherein the composition comprises one or more flavonoids and one or more cinnamic acid derivatives.

4. The method according to claim 1, wherein the composition comprises one or more cinnamic acid derivatives and the cinnamic acid derivative is a hydroxycinnamic acid.

5. The method according to claim 1, wherein the composition comprises one or more cinnamic acid derivatives wherein the cinnamic acid derivative is of the formula ##STR8## and/or of the formula ##STR9## wherein the groups X, Y and R independently of one another are H or branched or unbranched alkyl having 1-18 C atoms.

6. The method according to claim 1, wherein the composition contains caffeic acid, ferulic acid or both.

7. The method according to claim 3, wherein the flavonoid in the composition is alpha-glucosylrutin and the composition contains ferulic acid.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:14517 USPATFULL
TITLE: Agents acting against hyperreactive and hypoactive, deficient skin conditions and manifest dermatitides
INVENTOR(S): Lanzendorfer, Ghita, Hamburg, Germany, Federal Republic of
Stab, Franz, Echem, Germany, Federal Republic of
Untiedt, Sven, Hamburg, Germany, Federal Republic of
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Beiersdorf AG, Hamburg,